Governor O'Ferrall has just received the ennual report of the Board of Directors, superintendent and Surgeon of the Penitentiary. It is an interesting document which speaks well for the general management of the institution and shows that its net receipts during the past fiscal year amounted to \$54,184.34. The report also points out the great need of additional sell accommodations, a new kitchen, new hospital and a new laundry.

REPORT OF THE BOARD. The report of the Board of Directors is

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Office Board of Directors, Virginia Peni-

o His Excellency, Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia: Bir:-We transmit herewith the annual reports of the Superintendent and the Sur-

geon of the Penitentiary, with the accom-The net gain of the year's operations at the Penitentiary is \$58,634.75, and after de-ducting the balance to the debit of the farm, there remains a net balance of pro-

nt for the year of \$54,184.34.

This is not only the largest profit ever yielded by this Penitentiary, but we know of no other prison in this country that makes so good a financial showing. These Igures are the result of advantagoous contracts that the State has entered into with contractors (who do all their work within the walls and under the eyes of our own officers), and the most painstaking. own officers), and the most painsmanns, economy in purchasing the supplies of the insulution. We think our system for the employment of convicts far more humans and vastly more beneficial to the State then any other our State has ever tried, or that we know to be in Offeration in other prisons of this country.

Our tabilisted statements show that the

Our tabulated statements show that the farm has been operated during the fiscal year at an apparent loss of \$4,450.11. But it should be remembered that in accordance with the purpose for which the farm was purchased, we have sent there three bundred men for whom we have no work have. Not many more than half of these prisoners are able-hodied men and a large number of the rest are either habities of the hospital, or have to be kept upon hos pital diet all the time. Had these three hundred men, sick and well, been retained in the Penitentiary (where we had no work for them) their maintenance here would have cost us \$56 per capita per annum, whereas, at the farm they have cost us above their carnings only \$15 per capita per annum. This saving of itself justifies the State's investment in the farm. But this is not all; the farm not only relieves the trightfully congested condition of our hospital and cell-building, but is used as a sanitarium for convicts who are seriously diseased.

THE FARM A BENEFIT.

must, therefore, regard the farm as bemacial to our entire prison population, as well as to the public treasury. We research that additional farm land be leased or purchased, and that such other buildings as may be needed there be

buildings as may be needed there be erected from time to time.

So long as the present contracts are in force that is to say, until 10% we shall be compelled to keep about 1,2% men within the penitentiary walls. Of this population the farm cannot refleve us. And yet we have only 1% cells for these 1,2% men. The consequence is that these prisoners are crowded together to a degree that calls for speedy relief. There is but one course open to us, and this is to secure a large increase of cell room. How this may be best done, keeping in when the imparcial condition of Virginia. view the financial condition of Virginia and the limitations of the present peri-tentiary site, has been with us the sub-test of much thought. We have arrived at the conclusion that a new cell build-ing should be creeted on the ground be-tween our frest wall and Spring street; tween our frest wall and Spring street; also, that where the present administration buildings stands we should make provision for other needed buildings. Our plans are as yet in a formative stage, but we hope to have them complete by the time of the meeting of the General Assembly. It may then also be in our power to make some suggestion of value as to how the cost of these improveas to how the cost of these improve-ments may be borne by the State without inconveniencing its treasury. For the present, permit us to say, in view of the money-making institution that the peni-tentiary has become, we cannot see how our State can avoid the obligation that it is under to give decent cells and plenty of breathing room to the men by whose Inhor the public treasury has become so large a beneficiary. Such of the food products of the farm

as are suitable to our needs we bring to the penitentiary and add to our com-missary stores. For all of these the farm is credited at current prices. Our prisoners such food as the law prescribes, but more and better. However,
if we had a better kitchen we could certainly cook the food better. Our kitchen
is in a dark little cellar and is much too is in a dark little cellar and is much too small and antiquated for the increased needs of our institution. We are also in pressing need of more hospital room. Oftentimes our convalescents are huddled together in a ward with dying men in a way which is very shacking. We shall include a plan for a new hospital as well as for a new laundry in the scheme for other improvements that we are now engaged in developing.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS,
A number of States have adopted the
parole or conditional pardon system, and
it is said to be working well. We are
satisfied that the time has come when
Virginia, too, may profitably put such a
law into effect. By this means men and
women who have made good records for
themselves in prison, and who have the themselves in prison, and who have the prospect of employment if released, may be paroled after serving a certain por-tion of their sentence. Thus they would tion of their sentence. Thus they would have a stimulus and an opportunity not now afforded them of regaining the good opinion of the public, and at the same time the penitentiary would be relieved of a considerable number of its present

population.

The law passed by the General Assembly at its last session requiring the Superintendent to send to the several counties and cities of the State for all persons sentenced to confinement in this institution has resulted in a saving to the State of about \$6.960 per annum. It was passed as a measure of economy, and the statistics establish the fact that it has

had the desired result.

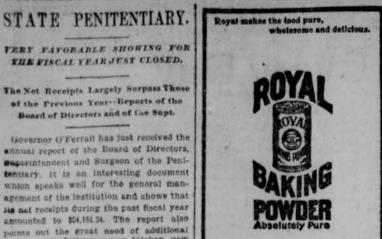
In the opinion of this Board the public

treasury and not this institution should be taxed with these charges. Our obli-gation should not begin until the prisoner is within our walls and should cease when our gates are opened for him to go out. A record has been kept in accordance with the law passed at the last session

with the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of all punishment inflicted on the convicts and submitted at stated times to the inspection of the Board, and they have no reason to believe that excessive or undeserved punishmen has been administered in any case. In conclusion, we commend the Superfutendent, surgeon, officers and guards for faithful and efficient discharge of their duttes.

Respectfully submitted. F. T. GLASGOW, W. D. CHESTERMAN, W. S. GUNN,

Directors THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
The following is the report of Major B.
W. Lynn, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, to the Board of Directors, which supplements the latter's report and sets forth in detail the various recommenda-



tions as to the needed improvements at

the penitentiary: Virginia Penitentiary, Oct. 1, 1897, the Hon. Board of Directors of the

Gentlemen.—In pursuance of my official duty, I have the honor to submit this, my sixth annual, report of the management and financial condition of this institution for the fiscal year, ending the 38th december 1985. Virginia Penitentiary:

September, 1897.

Reptember, 1887.

It gives me pleasure to report the marked improvement of its financial condition from year to year. The policy mapped out at the beginning of my administration, and which met with your hearty approval and co-operation, has been steadily purchased the settless temple of returns sned, and the estimate made of returns has proved conservative. I have paid to the Auditor of Public Accounts in cash during the fiscal year, as shown in statement No. 6, \$154.272.65. The Auditor credits our account with \$200 additional, which was paid out erroenously during the last fiscal year, besides valuable improvements which we are, under the law, entitled to take credit for. The gain of the institution for the fiscal year has been \$35,134.75, the largest amount ever yet realized. aned, and the estimate made of re-

yet realized.

The farm, burdened with the sick and disabled from this institution, has not been able to support them by \$4,450.41.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, who as banker, deals with our cash, and after deducting \$5.818.40 for what is termed penitentiary criminal charges, the cost of bring in the convicts and returning them to their homes, which, swe believe, ought not to be charged to this institution, he leaves us a cash balance of \$38.312.74, of \$40.281.87 more than ance of \$16,313.74, of \$20,281.87 more than last year. This arount has been charged Auditor and deducted from our

cash balance.

You will observe that the earnings of the institution for the fiscal year have been greater than ever before; the cash deposits were \$154,772.66.

deposits were \$154,772.66.

Our net gain of this institution for the fiscal year has been \$13,634.75, which, after deducting the shortuge of the farm of \$4,550.41, leaves us a balance of \$54,184.54.

The Auditor's report will show a cash balance to the credit of the pentitentiary of \$36,313.74, or \$29,751.87 more than last year.

MAINTENANCE The cost of maintenance for the fiscal year was \$14,424.11, making a cost per capita 356.12, which is the cost of feeding, clo-ing, guarding, managing, &c. While would seem to be low, it is the result

a careful and economical management.
Many of our supplies, including every
ounce of meal, large quantities of vegetables, &c., have been brought from the bies. &c., have been brought from the farm and the prisoners have had at all times an abundance of good food, while plain, it is wholesome, and their clothing has been such as has been required by law and humane consideration, and at all times comfortable. The bulk of our supplies are bought from competitive bidders. at stated periods, under the direction of your nonôrable board, and from our best wholesale merchants. The prevailing low prices have aided us to a considerable extent, and paying the cash for every article
we buy, we are always in a position to secure our supplies at a low price for every
need of the institution.
The condition of the men—That they
have been well fed, clothed and cared for,

is fully evidenced by their appearance, being generally remarked that the men going out after having served their time. have a much healthier appearance than when they first entered.
Their physical condition as a rule is

greatly improved.

which was never profitable to the State expires on the 20th of October of this year.
The contractors expressed no desire to renew and I with the advice and consent of the Governor of the Commonwealth of virginia, and with the approval of the Moard of Directors of the Penitentiary of the State, entered into a contract with the Davis Boot and Shoe Company, a cor-poration duly chartered under our laws which contract provides that the said which contract provides that the said company shan from the 28th of October 1897, and thereafter during the entire term of their contract with the State of Vir-ginia, which expires May 1st, 1906, employ and pay for with certain exceptions, I make convicts in addition to the 750 make and all the females now employed. Wagreeing to furnish the building now ocupled by the Tobacco Company to b used in the manufacture of boots and snoes upon the same terms and condi-

tions as the shops now occupied by the same company, and as provided in the previous confract and agreement. This contract will insure the State convicts suited to contract work, and is in my opinion a favorable one to the State. Under the law, the superintendent fixes the task, which is fixed so that an ordi-nary man can do it easily. As an evidence of the fact, the prisoners do overwork when the company need it, and have made as much as \$2,175 in one month of

the uscal year.
THE FARM

Working convicts upon a farm in the cultivation of ordinary crops could not with the low prices prevailing be a source of profit.

The scheme was urged for the relief of a congested prison and to find some sort of employment for those who could not of employment for these who could not be used upon contract work within the prison walls, and more especially as a place for the incurable and those with infectious diseases, looking upon it as a sanitarium. I have from time to time during the fiscal year sent from here 196 prisoners in addition to those held there many of them sick and disabled. The large number who were able to work have been kept employed as far as was possible. Of course it will be understood with the amount of land which the State owns the whole number could not always be profitably employed so with the advice of your honorable board and the consent of His Excellency the Governor. I leased the adjoining lands of D. W. Tucker & Co. We cultivated 222 acres in corn and tobacco for which we pay a share rent of one-third of the crop. This large number of prisoners have been kept at the expense of the farm, a strict account of everything furnished Of course it will be under-

strict account of everything furnished account of everything furnished account of the officers and including the pay of the officers and guards has been kept against the farm. Statement No. 5, to which I refer you will show that as a result the farm has not been able to meet the expense by

We are gradually bringing up the land to a high state of cultivation which will to a high state of cultivation which will perhaps simulate others. Its productiveness is proved by the fact that we have made this year with the excellent management of Mr. Craven, a crop, which all things considered is very satisfactory. Some of the principal items that I may mention are 4.000 barrets of corn, 32.000 pounds of tobacco, 1.165 bushels of wheat, 1.124 bushels of rye and over 2.500 bushels of cats, 500 bushels of cats, 500 bushels of cabbage. which all things considered is very said instactory. Some of the principal items that I may mention are 4.000 barrely of corn, 32.000 pounds of tobacco, 1.165 bushels of corn, 32.000 pounds of tobacco, 1.165 bushels of oats, 900 bushels of peas and farge quantities of cabbage, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, etc. etc.

What was thought by some to be a posses a great deal of labor and respon-

doubtful experiment has proved to be a success and solved the difficult ques-tion of what to do with a certain class of prisoners. The State needs in my opinion, more land. SUGAR BEETS.

SUGAR BEETS.

We have planted this season, for experimental purposes, two (2) acres in sugar beets, one (3) acre on the low lands and (4) acre on the uplands, and notwithing the dry season the acre on the low land yielding a growth of 11 1-4 tons and the high tand about 10 tons to the acre, which he acres has the acres and the high tand about 10 tons to the acre. the high tand about 10 tons to the acre, which has shown by the analysis made by Dr. Froehling to contain 17 per cent. of saccharine matter, of 50 per cent. purity which will compare very favorably with the productions in countries where the cultivation is made a specialty. If satisfactory arangements could be made (and I have reason to believe they could) that a plant could be established for their manufactory into sugar. I would recommend that authority be asked to purchase 4,000 or 5,000 acres of suitable land, and that the convicts be used in planting and cultivating not less than 1,000 or 2,000 acres annually in sugar beets. The crop would be vating not less than 1,00 or 2,000 acres annually in sugar beets. The crop would be one suitable, in many respects, requiring as they do a great deal of hand labor, and their growth of such a character that prisoners could be easily gparded. It would seem to me that the State could very properly enter into an enterprise which seems to promise not only such favorable returns, but the establishment of an industry that would add largely to the income of our people and increase the

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

The experience of all institutions of this kind has shown that it becomes a necessity to the convict to give him employ-Work is the relief of the mind and

Upon this point the New York State Upon this point the New York State superintendent of Prisons, has truly said:
"No prison manager anywhere has had the fertility of resource which enabled him to maintain a body of prisoners in idleness, and at the same time keep them from deterioration which culminates two often in meanity or death. Whoever asserts that idleness is possible in prison without all this train of inevitable evils, contradicts the plain and uniform teaching of experience. The men in prison must nave work. Since the convict must be worked for his own good, his labor should be productive and in the interest of the state, that he may be as far as possible help to pay the expense of his trial and selp to pay the expense of his trial and

ness lines, keeping always in sight, how-ever, the improvements of the convict's condition. I have therefore endeavored to keep all able-bodied persons employed ier careful and humane regulations as will appear from the fact, that during the fiscal year, the convicts have made for themselves after performing the task fixed by the superintendent, over work, when I was needed by the company, in one month \$2,775, and in the twelve months of the uscal year \$14,222.05, as shown in statement

No. 3. The work at the farm is necessarily light on account of the large number employed

DISCIPLINE.

If must be borne in mind that an in-stitution of this kind where there are nearly 1.700 persons confined, nearly all of whom are men, and many of them desperate and victous, a strict discipline must be enforced. It has been my enleaver to do this in a firm but kind

anner. The laws of the State very properly alow large discretion to the Superintend-ent. I have used this authority with the greatest care possible, each case i The punishment is certain though not necessarily severe for wilful violation of the rules. For it is the certainty rath-er than the severity that carries with er than the severity that carries wint it the fear of punishment. As an evi-dence of the fine discipline in the pris-on and shops the inspector of the insur-ance company, after a careful survey was able to take the risk of the Shos Company here for less than one-fourth the same company charged in Sing Sing. We owe it to the fact that our discipline is so well preserved that we are able to s so well preserved that we are able to stain the business and valuable contract of the Shoe Company. Notwithstanding the crowded condition

urred during the year.

The discipline at the farm has been well maintained. A small mutiny occurwell maintained. A small mutiny occur-red in the early spring with a squad of prisoners at the tobacco plant beds, across the river. Some twenty-five per-sons were engaged in weeding the plants in charge of three guards it being in the woods. One of the prisoners. Riddick Christmas, approached a guard to make a request, when near enough squirted a request, when near enough squirted tobacco juice in the guard's eyes and seized his gun. In the struggle of the guard to retain his gun he was thrown to the ground, the prisoner with several others started to run, was fired upon by the guards, two loads took effect on thristmas, bringing him down and wounding him. Blood poison set in and no died a month later. One prisoner only, Janes Mallery escaped.

The prompt action of the guards firing your the escaping convicis (which I com-

spon the escaping convicts (which I com-needed them for) had a wholesome ef-ect and there has been no further in-

Our experience very clearly demon-strates that it is practical to work pris-oners or the farm.

REFORM.

The chief object in view should be the reformation of the prisoner, so that at the conclusion of his term of sentence he may go back to the community a wiser and a better man, if that can be wiser and a better man, if that can be effected, but at any rate warned that he cannot indulge in crime without incurring punishment. The good there is in a person ought to be developed and encouraged, but there are men and women who are deaf to reason and have to be taught fear of the law if they will not respect it. It is generally conceded that the moral reformation of the unfortunate violator of the law should be the first object to be considered and no punishment should

be considered, and no punishment should ever be indicted without bearing this in mind. The question is a broad one and open to a wife field of discussion. It bears not only upon the correction of the lawless, but embraces the wide field of prevention of crime. The convict goes out a better or worse man, as the case may be: his example and influence are beneficial or permicious to society, and beneall of permisions to solvely, and the becomes a good citizen or a renewed violator of the law. This question of re-form reaches very far and embraces the philosophy of jurisprudence, the needs of education, the influence of religion, the science of pyschology, the study of physi-ology, and, in fact, every branch of knowledege that enables us to know and

to influence men.

The dominant good that lies in every man should be brought out. Our laws should be amended so as to give wide scope to the question of reform. Virginia should keep abreast of the march of prison reform, and I heartly recommend such legislation on the subject as your experience may suggest and the Legisla-ture see fit to enact.

ESCAPES.

We have been fortunate in having no escapes from the building during the year. In fact, I have lost but two during my administration, and both of them were found and returned. There have been found and returned. There have been eight escapes from the farm. Some of them weretrustles, and it is not surprising that some would get away. Eight escaped from Joseph R. Anderson's, where a number have been employed for four years. One escaped from the public roads in Henry county, where twenty-five men have been employed since July 1, 1897, Of 545 prisoners brought in during the year, but one escaped from the guard. year, but one escaped from the guard, and he was recaptured the same day. and he was recaptured the same day. Out of the seventeen escapes, seven have

transportation of convicts.

sibility upon the superintendent, for which he does not get a penny, but I am gratified to be able to show an itemized account, a very material saving for the fiscal year.

The Auditor's report shows for the year ending September 30, 1805, that it cost \$12,780.02 and for this fiscal year, under the new law, \$5,818.40, a saving of \$4,961.62.

VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS.
Since my last report, a new barn has been completed at a total cost of about \$2.50 and is most substantial and complete. A six-room cottage for the steward has also been completed.
A large amount of ditching and under draining has been done and many of the farm roads macadamized. A large orchard of varied fruit trees has been set out, besides many ornamental trees have out, besides many ornamental trees have been planted.

been planted.

During the year the old walk-way on the outer wall having become unsafe, has been removed and a new walk-way with substantial railing has been put in palee of it at a cost of \$27.04.

Three thousand, nine hundred and cieven and a half feet of granolithic pavement has been put down in the court of the prison at a cost of \$458.80 and many other improvements to the building and grounds.

grounds.

Although I have previously called the attention of your Honorable Board to the great need of a new cell building for our male prisoners, yet, as nothing has been done. I feel that I ought to again urge upon you this important matter,

Acting upon some suggestions of the Committee on Prisons and Asylums of the last Legislature that a plan and an estimate cost of the improvement needed be prepared for the consideration of the next General Assembly, and after a care-ful consideration of the subject, I am still of the opinion that a plan for a complete modern and up-to-date prison should be secured; that a section across the south front should be built at once which would hold 300 double cells; that which would hold an double ceas; that the old administration building could then be taken down, giving us a site on which a hospital, cook-house and wash-housewhich are all greatly needed—could be erected. This would greatly improve and relieve the present crowded condition of the prison, leaving to the future the compatitude of the c pletion of the new building by extending a ent cell building.

In this way we might secure to the State by instalments what she so much needs—a new prison—and, if we are to keep abreast with the march of progress and introduce reformatory measures in our prison, is a necessity

OTHER SUBJECTS. For the convenience of the prison of-ficers, and that a careful study of them might be made with a view of asking some changes and amendments which would seem necessary, I have had the law pertaining to this institution care-fully codified.

I respectfully suggest that you would

a respectring suggest that you would brge such changes as you in your judgment would dictate.

You will find in the surgeon's report both here and at the farm that notwithstanding the fearful condition in which many of our prisoners are physically when they are received the reports show that the respective of deaths is how that the percentage of deaths is

show that the percentage of deaths is not large.

In a total of 1,682 prisoners we have lost by death 32 during the Fiscal year, whereas the report of 1891, made by my predecessor with an average of 1,174 7-8 prisoners, the death was 65, 40 of them, however, died upon the railroad con-tracts.

tracts.

The officers and guards have as a whole been faithful and efficient and we awe it to them that no muthry nor outbreak has occurred at the prison.

The old building would not hold prisoners, but for the fact that a vigilant guard with a repeating Winchester stands on the outsile.

tands on the outside.
RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Sabbath. On the first Sunday, Rev. Mr. Williams or students from the Baptist College, fills the pulpit. Second Sunday Dr. Duval, of the Christian Church, third Sunday Dr. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church, Gurth Sunday, Rev. Mr. Martin of the Episcopal Church and the fifth Sunday Dr. Hawks, of the Frient's Church.

people.

Mr. John W. Cringan, superintendent
of the Prison Sabbath-school meets the
men in a room set apart for that purpose
with a corps of Christian teachers who
come in sunshine and rain every Sun-

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lyons with a

number of devoted Christian ladies, con-duct the Sunday-school in the women's

pariment. To all those who have given their time o unselfishly, I desire to return my sine thanks.

o you gentlemen, the Monorable Board
Directors, I desire to return my

thanks for the uniform and kind con-sideration which you have extended to me in your management, which has made msiness exhibit which is contained in

Respectfully submitted. B. W. LYNN, Superintendent

The Court of Justice John.

A. B. Hubbard was charged with heat ng his wife, but he denied the charge ang his wife, but he denied the charges and defied the charges, and asked for a continuance of one day for witnesses. The

Justice John had a long docket this morning,
For assaulting and abusing Ony Waller

a young white woman, Charles Miller was fined \$10, but later, when His Honor learned of certain facts he remitted half the fine.

Joseph Taylor, a colored man, tresapass-ed upon the premises of Mrs. C. R. Culian

ed upon the premises of Ars. C. R. Cuman and when requested to leave he became disorderly and will now repose within the prison walls for sixty days. R. F. Welsh said J. E. Welsh got dramk R. F. Weish said J. E. Weish got drunk and abused him, and when they lined as before His Honor they delivered a few remarks concerning their respective sides of the matter and held the attention of the court for diffeen minutes. Edgar moved they be given leave to print their remarks and His Honor called time and put them both under bonds for

sixty days,

A number of persons who had yielded to
the tempter and become intoxicated, fined
up and were assessed as follows:
John Welsh, \$2; Ralph Milburn, \$2; Eliza
Vincent, colored, \$2.50; Julia Johnson, col-

ored, \$2. And then Henry Hoffman was fined \$1 for sweeping track into the street; and Aillen Brown was charged \$2 for driving over the sidewalk.

Supreme Court of Appeals,

Booker vs. Donohoe, No. 1. Argument Docket, Argued by R. C. Marshall, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and Messrs, N. L. Henley and J. F. Hubbard, for defendant in error, and submitted.

Tyree vs. Lake. No. 2. Subpoena duces tecum award to bring up papers in origi-

walker vs. Webster, No. 3. Argued by Sol Cutchins, Esq., for appellant, and at

Napler vs. Prison Association of Vir-Napier vs. Prison Association of Virginia. No. 26. Put on privileged docket, to be argued at this term. Same order as to Townsend. &c. vs. Outten, No —, but to be heard at the January term.

The case at bay will consume all or nearly all of to-day's session. When concluded, Owens vs. Boyd Land and Improvement Company, No. 4, will be heard.

Board of State Canvassers,

The Board of State Canvassers will meet at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on Monday. November 19th, to canvass the vote cast at the recent election for Attorney-General and for members of the State Senate and House of Delegates. Under the law the official canvass of the vote is to take place on the fourth Monday after the election and the Board of State Canvassers consists of the Governor, Secretary.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Company

* * 7 AND 9 WEST BROAD ST. * *

Oriental

& Rugs.

Having made special arrangements with one of the largest importers of Oriental Rugs. we have just received a splendid collection of Turkish and Persian Rugs, direct from Constantinople, and we are in a position to offer this select stock at surprisingly low prices. It will be to your advantage to call at your earliest convenience to examine them, and avail yourself of this special opportunity.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co.

J. W. ANDERSON, 708-10 and 12 Main Street.

We have the largest stock of STOVES in the city, All sizes, all grades, and at any price from \$2,50 up to \$45,00.



"I Want More Coal."

A great many pretty Stoves at delightfully low prices are like Oliver Twist-always wanting more. What matters it how pretty a stove is-how small the price-if it is going to eat so much coal that you have to go into the coal business in order to satisfy it. In buying a stove this is an important thing to look after. The PENN OPAL is as pretty a stove as you would wish to see, and this coal feature has been carefully looked after. The price is \$19.00.

J. W. ANDERSON, 708-10 and 12 Main Street Main Street.

of the Commonwealth, Auditor of Public Accounts, Trensurer, and Attorney Gene-

The returns containing the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenaat-Governor will be turned over to the Speaker of the House of Delegates at the beginning of the coming session of the Legislature, to be canvassed in joint session of the two houses of the General Assembly,

City Hall Courts,

The evidence in the case of John L. Mantelo against the Richmond Cedar works, was conducted yesterday morning and the jury adjourned over until 10

In the Circuit Court yesterday morning evidence was heard in the case of Maupin & Co. against the Western Union Tele-

The suit is for \$100 for alleged delay in delivering a measing.

The following suits were dismissed by Judge Wellford;

Thomas H. Stovall against the Pullman alace Car Company. Timberlake's executor against H. B.

Boudar.

In the Hustings Court Reuben Brown, charged with shooting Andrew Price, Jr., was sentenced to seven years in the pententiary. Both parties are negroes. In the Chancery Court yesterday Edward S. Rose qualified as executor of the estate of Anderson B. Cosby. The prop-

estate of Achieraon E. Costly. The property is valued at about \$5.000.

Judge E. C. Minor in the Lew and Equity Court, yesterday appointed Mr. Douglass E. Taylor receiver for certain real estate in the case of D. and E. Mitteldorfer against W. P. Lawton's executable of the control of the case of D. and E. Mitteldorfer against W. P. Lawton's execu-

The clerk of the Hustings Court yestered the following marriage icen-

Edwin B. Thomason and Florine Nolt-Robert P. Burwell and Elizabeth Mel-ville Carroll, Percy G. Randolph and Lavina A. Spat-ling.

For the Bantist Delegates.

At the Baptist Pastor's Conference in this city on Monday, November 8th, it was stated that the Norfolk and Western Railway Company would run a through coach from Richmond to Rosnoke on the occasion of the meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, provided General Association of Virginia, provided a reasonable number of delegates would indicate their purpose to take advantage of the proffered opportunity. On motion it was agreed by the Conference to accept this offer. The train leaving Richmond, on the Nerfolk and Western rallway, Friday, November 19th, at 9 A. M., was the one designated for the trip.

Requisition Issued.

Governor O'Ferrail has issued a requisition on the Governor of North Carolina or the extradition of Alston Collins and lozeph Kinlow, alias Washington, who

Joseph Kinlow, alias Washington, who are now confined in the jail of Halifax county, N. C.
Collins and Kinlow are wanted in Greensville county, where they have been indicted for breaking into a car of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad with intent of stealing.

In the Henrico County Court, Judge Wickham presiding the case of the Commonwealth against Wm. Overby and J. J. carroll was tried yesterday. Both coused are charged with violating the evenue laws by peddling oil without a

The evidence in the case was heard, and

Predicted Frost,

In speaking about the weather yesterday, Mr. E. A. Evans, the director of the Weather Boreau, said that a severe storm was prevailing around Buffalo, N. Y where a southern gale was blowing. He added that there was a good outlook for frost that evening in this portion of Virginia, and that, while the indications were very favorable to rain, yet it might all evaporate in wind.

The Arlington House, next door to the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, was said under a deed of trust, at public auction by A. B. Apperson & Co., yesterday, Dr. W. T. Howard, of Baltimore, was the purchaser, and the price at which he bought the property is \$5.550.

Licenses to Marry. The following marriage licenses were ssued at the clerk's office of the Henrico

Will L. Fag. and Joseph L. Shoemaker, a furniture man-ufacturer of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth S. Conrad. George P. Shead, a tinner by trade, and Lizzie C. Echermerhorn Caught Deer. Officers James Kerse and Cliff Johnson and Mr. E. J. Doyle, of Philadelphia, have returned from a hunting trip to Powhatan, where they bagged five deer and a large number of hares. ATLANTIC LEAGUE MATTERS.

Captain Jake Wells Talks Concerning the Late Meeting.
The representatives of the Richmond Base-ball Arsociation have returned from the League meeting, just held in

Philadelphia.
Captain Wells raid to a Times reporter that matters at the meeting were quite harmonious, and satisfactory to the Southern clubs.

"Some few changes in business pertain-ing to the conduct of the League were made," said Mr. Wells, "one of them that of putting the minimum charge of admission to games at fifteen cents, which will prevail in all the cities in the league. "We opposed this change from ten cents, but were out-voted. So in future the boys

and colored people will have to pay fifteen instead of ten cents admission. Other prices will remain as formerly. "Another important matter," said he, 'is the rule requiring all persons entering he park to have tickets. This, of course

the park to have treacts. This, of course, doesn't include policomen in uniform. "Worcester, Maiss., wanted the Athlettes franchise, but Allentown, Pennsylvania put up a better front and caught the plum. This town has a population of about 79,000 to draw from, and promises to be a good ball town.

"An ineligible list was prepared, which will contain the pages of undesignible.

will contain the names of undestrable players who will not be allowed to play in our league. This list does not contain the names of players already in this league the are held for next season,
"A first-class staff of umpires will be secured, and the league decided to pay them as much as any other prince league. President Barrows and Deacon Ellis

similar committees from the Eastern and Western leagues, with the National League in matters of interest to all conin reply to a question Mr. Wells said hat there was a rumor that the Reading

team would change hands before the sea-son opened, as it was understood that a party of Reading business men wanted the franchise and that there was as possibiity of Denny Long selling out.
"This is only a rumor, though," said
Mr. Wells, with a smile.

The league as at present constituted comprises the cities of Norfolk, Richmond, Newark, Reading, Allentown, Paterson, Lancaster and Hartford,

THE FIRST TROUBLE.

A Bridegroom Left While the Bride Speeds Westward,

Just a ripple of excitement was caused it the Broad-Street station of the Chesacake and Ohio railway Monday night a minutes after the train for the West the fast disappearing train. He was, how ever, not fast enough to overtake the last coach, so came buck to the station seeming greatly overcome and very much agitated.

He explained that his bride was on the train. He was so much excited that it was with great difficulty that he could was with great difficulty that he could tell his story. Finally he explained that he was Mr. J. G. Compte, of New York, who, with his bride, were on their way to Chelmant!

to Cincinnati. Just before the time for the train to leave he stepped off to purchase some fruit, and in that way he lost his train and his wife was hurrying westward as fast as steam could take her while he was left in Richmond.

He was advised by a sympathetic by stander to telegraph to Atlee's, the first station where an operator is stationed. This he did, and it was received by the bride, and she left the truin at Atlee's. She was considerably wrought up over her husband's failure to again catch the train, and had all sorts of fears that he

had met with harm.

The bridegroom hired a vehicle and drove to Atlee's and they were once more united and proceeded on their way re-joicing yesterday morning.

The operator at Atlee's was kept up until the early hours of morning enteraining the bride while the derelict hus-

Meetings at Grove Avenue.

band was hurrying to her.

The services at Grove-Avenue Baptist church Monday night were unusually interesting. A prayer and song service was held preliminary to the regular services, which commenced at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Percy Chandler led, and Mr. T. H. Eilett, and Mr. Caleb Jacob all made appropriate and pointed speeches.

appropriate and pointed speeches.

The paster, Rev. Dr. J. C. Hiden, took charge about 5:29, and preached from Hebrews, 2d chapter, 15th verse: "To-day if

ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. The attention was deep and solemn, and at the close two persons confessed their faith. Those Grove Avenue people know how to stop, and that is a great point in keeping up the interest. None of their meetings have been much more than one hour in length. Dr. Hiden's sermon Menday

night occupied about thirty minutes.

The meetings will run through the nights of this week, beginning each night at 8 o clock. Deacon Robert Crump's brief talk Monday night was especially earnest and CERTIFICATES OF MARRIAGE.

Ministers Fail to Make Returns as Required by Law.

The fact that an important law is not complied with by the ministers of the city has been brought to light by a recent oc-

currence.

Some time ago Rev. Jabez Hall, one of Richmond's most beloved and honored pastors, a thoroughly conscientious man, removed from this city to engage in educational work in the West.

A few days since a police officer found in a pile of trash which had been thrown out of his house half a dozen certificates of marriages which had been performed by Mr. Hall during a few months preby Mr. Hall during a few months pre-ceding his departure.

The law provides that certificates of

this character, duly signed by the minis-ter performing the ceremonies, shall, within a specified time, be returned to the clerk of the Hustings Court for record. No minister is permitted to perform marriage ceremonies until he has given bond in the sum of 4500 with security for the faithful performance of all legal obil-gations devolving upon him, one of which

is the prompt return to the Hustings Court of marriage certificates. Failing in this duty he is liable to the forfeiture of his bond. There is no question but that the failure to do this on the part of the ministers is due wholly to thoughtlessness, and failure to realize the importance of the

prompt performance of the duty in the Mr. Walter Christian, clerk of the Hustings Court, told me yesterday morning that there were numbers of ministers who were derelict in this respect, although there were some who were very punctitious in

the performance of the duty.

There seems to be no case on record where any minister has been brought to book for failure to make returns of these certificates. The reason for this, no doubt, is that it is so generally recognized that the dereliction is due entirely to thought-lessness on the part of the excellent gentlemen who perform marriage ceremonies.

Rev. Mr. Hutson Congratulated.

Rev. J. B. Hutson, paster of Pine-Street Baptist church, received letters of congratulations from a large number of friends on the occasion of the cele-bration of his twenty-fifth anniversary last Sunday afternoon. Among those who sent letters were Rev. Dr. William H. Whitsitt, of Louisville; Rev. R. E. White, of Stuart, Va.; Rev. Dr. H. A. Tupper, of Richmond; Mr. Charles T. Watkins, of Greenville, S. C.; Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, of Richmond; Rev. Dr. Thomas N. Potts, of Richmond; Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Dunaway, of Fredericks-burg.

Shockee Council to Entertain.

Shockee Council to Enteriain.

The complimentary entertalnment to be given by Shockee Council, No. 25, R. A., to its members and friends at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Friday evening, promises a very enjoyable programme. Admission will be only by tickets, which can be obtained on applies the to to Mr. W. T. Dabney, No. 209 east Main street, or at the council meeting on Wednesday night at Lee Camp Hall.

Only One Case Argued

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reconvened yesterday at 10 o'clock, with Judges Goff, Brawley, and Purnell on the bonch.

No. 234—Charlotte Oil and Pertillizer Company, palabilif in error, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carclina, Case argued by Platt D Walker, of Charlotte, N. C., for plaintiff in error and Charles W. Tillett, of Charlotte, for defendants in error and submitted.

Sugar-Beet Culture.

Colonel Whitehead, Commissioner of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the sugar beet in-dustry and the experiments and the re-sults of the experiments made by the department during the recent season, at a meeting of fare at interested in the sub-

Col. le

Col. James D. Braily is in Washington, and is not expected to return here until the last of the week.

The object of his visit to the National capital is not known, but it is presumed to have reference to the matter of his right to appoint deputies.

Mev. Sam P. Jones, the celebrated preacher, will speak at Grace-Street Tubernacle, December 12th next.